

PEACE NEWS

The Weekly Newspaper of the Peace Pledge Union serving all who are working for Peace

No. 51

London: June 5, 1937

2d.

Empire Could Help Remove War Dangers

SEE THAT IT DOES

A SPECIAL message was sent by the National Peace Congress to the Imperial Conference drawing attention to the particular points in its manifesto which demanded that the deliberations of the conference should have the effect of facilitating international trade and generally easing the tensions threatening to provoke war.

Meanwhile, the conference itself has now turned its attention to the economics of empire, and its time is being taken up with general surveys as a preliminary to consideration of problems of more than purely imperial interest to which the delegates referred when the conference opened.

Significant, however, is the fact that a Special Correspondent declared in *The Times* last week that there was "good reason to believe that the informal trade talks which have been going on in Washington for some time have now reached the stage where the experts can make no further progress without fresh instructions from the United Kingdom Government."

"INTERESTS"

Mr. Runciman declared in Parliament last week that

"certainly no one has any authority to say we are prepared to sacrifice agricultural interests, or any other interests, but that is not saying that agricultural interests will not take an imperial view, just as would representatives of other industries"

but a more definite attitude is needed if the "interest" which should concern the Government most—that of world peace—is to be served.

This "interest" has only public opinion to speak for it, and it must be vocal if it desires the present conference to help, not hinder, the chances of a world conference at which the causes of war shall be openly faced and removed. Have you told YOUR M.P. you want the Imperial Conference to do this?

PACIFIST POLITICAL CONFERENCE

THE Parliamentary Pacifist Group is arranging for a National Convention to be held in Central Hall, London, Saturday, September 18, when among the speakers will be George Lansbury, Dr. H. R. L. Sheppard, and the Rev. Henry Carter.

A full report of this weekend's great pacifist convention at Birmingham will appear in next week's PEACE NEWS.

New United Attack On War Plans

PACIFISTS' PART IN PEACE CONGRESS RESULT

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS FOR MANY YEARS IS THE VERDICT WHICH SUMS UP THE 27TH GATHERING ORGANIZED BY THE NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL AND HELD IN FRIENDS HOUSE, LONDON, LAST WEEKEND. EIGHT HUNDRED DELEGATES ATTENDED FROM 80 NATIONAL AND 300 LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Reaffirming its opposition to the Government's "rearmament" plan, this representative assembly of the peace movement rose above its sectional differences as never before and rallied to Canon Stuart Morris's appeal, on behalf of the Peace Pledge Union, to make this common and immediate danger the next object of a new united attack.

Though the congress had its usual array of expert lecturers, this common aim—easily the most important result—was contributed to mainly by a new feature—the commission system. In particular, the Churches Commission demanded that those who conscientiously objected to employment in connexion with "rearmament" should not be denied unemployment pay, and the Peace Pledge Union urged that this right should be established with a view to calling on all such workers to stop aiding the Government's war plans.

Valuable Work of the Commissions

THAT the commissions—representing the various interests and professions of the delegates—justified their description as "the most useful part of the congress" was demonstrated especially by the report of the Churches Commission, though all the reports

(which were too long to be given in full here but will be dealt with in further detail in next week's PEACE NEWS) showed a remarkable agreement in broad outline.

Both the proposals for a constructive international peace settlement designed to remove the causes of war and the encouragement of refusal to assist a war policy by making the instruments of war were undoubtedly inspired, as well as by the findings of other commissions, by the recommendations of the Churches Commission. On these questions the report stated:—

The alternative to increasing armaments is an honest attempt, on a world scale, to grapple with the causes of those international tensions which, unless relieved, may at any time occasion war.

The Christian Churches should support the right of individuals to refuse, for conscientious reasons, to make war materials without jeopardizing their livelihood.

If the latter was the most important point in that it provided the inspiration for a practical and immediate piece of work which every single person opposed to war can help (since the arms race must end in war), the most important point in view of the disappointing attitude of the churches as a whole to war was the one that met with most opposition (though this

COMING TO THE CAMP AT SWANWICK?

MAKE YOUR MIND UP NOW

A fortnight now remains in which to send in your applications for the summer camp, arranged by the Peace Pledge Union, to be held at The Hayes, Swanwick, Derbyshire, from July 30 to August 6.

The actual closing date is June 19, and, if you are going, please write at once to the Peace Pledge Union, 96 Regent Street, London, W.1.

The total cost will be 35s. for the week, but if any wish to avail themselves of opportunities which will

be available for sleeping in houses in the vicinity there will be an extra charge of 2s. 6d. or 3s. The charge for the weekend (Friday evening to tea time on Monday) will be £1.

There will be a permanent staff to deal with all things connected with sanitation and cooking.

The following programme of subjects for discussion each morning has already been arranged but the speakers, where not fixed up, will be announced later.

Saturday: The International Background.

Sunday: The Faith that is Pacifism. (Speaker, Max Plowman.)

Monday: The Political Background. (Speaker, Middleton Murry.)

Tuesday: The Pacifist as Citizen.

Wednesday: "Collective Security."

Thursday: "Now and Then" (Short range policy and long term faith.)



as a
your
afterfall

publishing
Baines &

was never very great). This was the appeal

"that in no circumstances should war receive the endorsement of the Christian churches."

The commission's declaration that "war is inconsistent with the nature and purpose of God" was strikingly supplemented by that of the **Science and Medicine Commission** that war "is entirely contrary to the spirit of science, and as scientists we are bound to reject it."

Among other attacks on the Government's particular contribution to the preparation for war was the declaration of the **Education Commission** that "the enormous expenditure on arms is starving education." On the positive side it recommended that "the benefits of international peace should be taught in all schools."

The **Local Activities Commission** was naturally even more anxious to lay stress on constructive alternative action for the peace movement rather than he merely condemnatory. The whole report was as valuable to those keen on doing instead of only talking as it was long and detailed. It would be impossible to do it greater justice

LAURENCE HOUSMAN

IN some copies of PEACE NEWS last week it was announced that Laurence Housman would write in this week's issue. We regret that it has since proved necessary for his article to be held over. An article by George Lansbury appears on page 6.

than to urge everyone to make sure of getting a copy by writing now to the National Peace Council (39 Victoria Street, S.W.1) so that they can ensure a sufficient quantity. Two outstanding points, however, were the one which was the subject of a resolution which was passed (and which appears on page 11) calling for a national campaign, and the view that

"live, virile propaganda should outvie the present propaganda for war and imperialism."

Another commission whose report prompted a resolution by the full congress (also on page 11) was the **Youth Commission**, which referred to the Leeds student imprisoned under the Incitement to Disaffection Act. It, too, made positive suggestions, including one to the effect that youth organizations would be assisting the cause of peace through internationalism if they were to affiliate to the Youth Hostels Association.

Particularly constructive in that it pointed the way to a new order of society on which peace could be built instead of that existing order which is of the very nature of war was the report of the **Cooperators Commission**.

"To the end of supporting the cause of peace," the cooperators declared that they should develop their own movement and educate people in its principles.

Returning to the Government's arms plan, the **Trade Unions Commission** report said: "We stand for the nationalization of the arms industry."

(A report of the plenary sessions of the Congress appears on page 11.)

Lord Ponsonby Analyses

"THE BRITISH

SUPERIORITY

Reflections and Comments

I WAS talking to a friend of mine the other day. He is a man who knows Europe well and has intimate knowledge of Germany and more especially of Italy. He is no believer in collective "security" or an international army and he is particularly anxious that the Covenant of the League of Nations should be so amended as to eliminate all element of force from the operations of the League.

Consequently we have a good broad ground for common agreement. He had been travelling recently and was relating his impressions to me.

Italy he considered to be in a parlous state so far as its domestic affairs were concerned. Discontent, he reported, was growing, taxation was becoming a heavy burden, poverty and distress were more apparent, and all were beginning to wonder what, if any, particular stunt the Duce was contemplating.

Germany he regarded more hopefully. Hitler, like all dictators, depended on something sensational, perhaps, to retain his popularity. But he was convinced he did not contemplate any attack by force on anybody. "In fact," he concluded, "except for Spain, I regard the international situation as having noticeably improved."

THEN came the shock. "This is due to our rearmament." I was taken aback. I could not at once switch off my mood of sympathetic interest and sympathy to one of flat disagreement.

It seemed strange that one with whose attitude on so many matters, which cannot well be classed as superficial, I was in complete harmony, should, on a matter which must be regarded as fundamental, be poles apart from me.

"Yes," he went on, "now that it is known that we may come in with our full weight the situation has become easier and there is less tendency to friction. I don't suppose you agree with me," he added. To

which I rejoined emphatically "I do not!"

We were interrupted. But not being in a mood of antagonism I continued to reflect as to how this conclusion, held no doubt by many others, could be maintained. In fact could he conceivably be right?

Whatever the unmistakable evils of the spread of militarism might be nationally, was it after all a wise policy internationally? My friend, I had to remember, was not in favour of our participating with a view to punishing aggressors in every part of the world where conflicts might arise.

How then could he believe that our joining in armament competition helped to produce a more peaceful atmosphere in Europe?

HOW was it that German rearmament was a menace to world peace, that Italian rearmament was designed for aggressive purposes and that even French and Russian armaments betokened possible conflicts while our rearmament alone made the world safe?

To me this did not make sense. I came to the conclusion that he, like many others, obsessed by what I may call the British superiority complex, really believed that the British Empire had been built up by persuasion and did not see that nations, which accepted our rearmament without demur, merely did so because they hoped and expected us to fight on their side when the day came.

Combined with this he had obviously not thought out whether armaments could ever mean sure and certain defence nor had he fully examined the facts as to how nations had never given any other pretext for their armaments except "defence." Clearly while not wanting war he regarded it still as an international institution which must always be considered as possible or probable and could not be abolished.

We must look to the past in contemplating the future, he evidently believed, whereas I am persuaded we

COMPLEX "

should only look to the past to understand the very road we should avoid in the future.

His conclusion was to my mind fundamentally wrong.

I AM inclined to agree with him that for the moment tension has relaxed. But this is not due to the sensational expansion of our armaments.

It seems to me due to a better tone in diplomatic intercourse. We have left off (I hope for good) lecturing other governments as to how they should behave.

The inevitable internal troubles of the dictators are making them feel they must concentrate their attention at home and they are beginning to be aware that adventures abroad do not pay in the long run.

In fact the governments as a whole are realizing that the task of building up the life of their own people is a more repaying task than quarrelling with their neighbours.

So, to my mind, in flat contradiction to my friend's opinion, the only remaining obstacle to full international appeasement is the expansion of armaments not only by other nations but more especially by our own.

I give this as an example of how difficult it is to make people who come half way with us understand that in our uncompromising position we are taking the safest, best, and most expedient line.

MORE difficult still is it for us to argue with young men who in this frenzied drive for rearmament are being lured into the fighting forces or armament manufacture.

Take for instance the attractions for a young man enticed into the air force.

He is offered interesting work requiring considerable skill, good pay, a life of constant adventure, praise and commendation for his patriotic decision, and last but not least a smart uniform which draws to him the tacit approval of almost every passer-by.

He has had no time or opportunity to study or examine underlying policy and attractive superficial arguments can easily bring him over. But he is not a cause but a result.

It is not the airman or his soldier, sailor or mechanic mates whom we should condemn but the insidious and false policy by which they are entrapped.

Arthur Ponsonby

"CHRISTIANITY and POVERTY"

By HENRY CARTER

The full text of a Broadcast Address
from Birmingham on Industrial
Sunday, April 25

Sixpence per copy, from Methodist Social Welfare
Dept., 1 Central Bldgs. Westminster, S.W.1

"Christianity and Poverty" is a challenge. The book is convenient enough and inexpensive enough for every reader to pass on at least one copy to the unconverted who did not listen"—PEACE NEWS.

THE FRUIT OF CONCORD

Oranges pave Way to Peace!

HUMAN TOUCH IN BARCELONA RIOT

THE generous, brotherly feelings which lurk even in the breasts of all combatants provided the motive for the stopping of a section of the Barcelona riots, according to a recent article in *Solidaridad Obrera*.

Ripped-up paving stones were the materials used in the construction of the two barricades erected in this particular street in Barcelona, with only a very few yards separating them; a narrow space which made the rifles look ridiculous.

"One was edged," says the article, "with a line of blue caps, covering the temporary cerebral excitement of the custodians of public order. Another line of heads bordered the other barricade."

"A wagon, laden with oranges," it continues, "driven by comrades from the Borne, of a sudden thrust a ray of light into a pause in the languid musketry."

"The oranges, golden hand-grenades from a Levantine orchard, advanced to the barricade held by sons of toil—and one, two, three sacks were fired into the trench. The gentle bombardment ended and the Borne comrades withdrew while the workers fell to devouring their windfall under the wistful gaze of their opponents."

DESIRE

"In the ranks of public order mouths began to water. At length a guardsman, more resolute than his companions, leapt the barricade and

approached the workers.

"Hi! Comrades."

"What's up?"

"We like oranges, too."

"Why didn't you say so before? Here you are!"

"The guardsman fell back on his position in glorious rout with a sack on his shoulder and, a moment later, an intrepid assault on the luscious fruit was being delivered from both fronts."

"Not another shot was fired, not an insult hurled, not even an angry glance."

"The smiles which flew from trench to trench smoothed out the puckers of hate pencilled by the fratricidal bullet on every brow."

A trivial incident, like the one here mentioned, may be the means of bringing the better side of human nature to the surface and thus providing the right atmosphere for reconciliation.

IDEALISM IN PRACTICE

Pacifist Community's Good Work

ALTHOUGH the Mennonite Fellowship in Holland has given a home to the members of the Rhon Bruderhof, who were recently expelled from Germany by the Government (reported in PEACE NEWS for May 1), the Dutch Government will not allow them to stay in Holland permanently.

Consequently it is their fervent wish to establish themselves at the Cotswold Bruderhof in England.

On one occasion I met two members of the Bruderhof, Hans Lumpe, the "word-leader", and Adolf Braun, when they were invited to tell us about their work in Germany, Liechtenstein, and England.

GROWING EXPERIENCE

They are a brotherhood of do-ers of the word as written in the Sermon on the Mount. A community which strikes right at the core of reality.

But the most striking and hopeful part of it is that it is no longer an experiment, but that it has become a growing experience.

The members are amazingly practical idealists whose success in farming, market gardening, cattle breeding, and so on, has enabled them to provide for 180 people and lots of visitors, tramps, and unemployed, and

to give a liberal annual share to "Winterhelp" (the more or less compulsory national contribution to the poor in Germany).

They have also run a printing and publishing office, a turning shop, which makes very artistic wooden bowls, platters, and so on, the output being taken by two British firms, a laundry, a bakery, and many other useful projects.

They have their own schools, kindergarten, preparatory, and high schools, not only for their own children but also for children from congenial families, and poor, neglected, and destitute children, especially orphans.

EXPERTS

All this work, manual and intellectual, is guided by experts, teachers, (for instance, five fully qualified English ones, apart from those of German and Swiss training) nurses, an architect, a chartered accountant, office and business workers, a fully qualified poultry farmer, and the son of the founder, Heinrich Arnold, who completed his training at the agricultural college at Zurich, Switzerland.

Pacifists can help these people by making Britain safe for them.

Students' Stand In Exhibition

The International League of Scholars for Peace is participating in the Exhibition now being held in Paris. It was able to obtain a stand in the Youth Pavilion.

"SEDITION"

SUMMONED on a charge of sedition arising from an editorial on May 5, headed, "India and the Coronation," the Calcutta editor of *Advance*, the prominent Congress newspaper, is the first editor to be prosecuted for uttering views referring to the King's position.

ITALY BUILDS CRUISER FOR SOVIET

Italian shipyards at Livorno, says an eye-witness in Italy, are building a cruiser for the Soviet Government and a smaller warship was laid down a few weeks ago.

Although the relations between Italians and the Soviets are supposed to be very strained, that apparently is only on the surface.

ESPERANTO CLASSES

For groups (any size) ANYWHERE IN LONDON, 7-9.30 p. m. or 2.30-5 p. m. 10s. each period. Lessons, talks, literature, amusements and so on. Individual pupils 2s. per hour. Text books 1s. 8d. post free. Learn in 6-9 months, and take part in World Esperanto Congress, London, 1938.

W. J. BRIGDEN

232 SELLINCOURT ROAD,
LONDON, S.W. 17

MILITANT PACIFISM DISCUSSED

A CONFERENCE on militant pacifism, planned with a view neither to numbers nor to publicity, but to provide an informal week-end of discussion to which each member might contribute his or her share, was held by the War Resisters' League of New York City at Northover Camp, New Jersey last week-end.

Organization problems were discussed at one session, while at another questions were invited on war resistance, at which no question was thought too elementary for an answer, and no problem too formidable.

The subjects for discussion included, "How to meet Counter Revolution," "How to Defend Democracy," "How to Protect the Soviet Union," and "What Policy Individual Pacifists should Adopt in the Struggle against Fascism."

TRUTH KNOWS NO BOUNDS

From a Correspondent

You might be interested to know that one of the members of our group (Muswell Hill group) sends PEACE NEWS regularly to a person in a small Swiss town who is in charge of the local English Speaking Union and regularly every Wednesday the contents of PEACE NEWS form the basis of its discussions.

PEACE OF MIND

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Headquarters' Notes and Comments

By MAX PLOWMAN

96 Regent Street, W.1.

ANY statement made with conviction today is likely to be shattering. "I renounce war and I will never support or sanction another" is a pretty shattering statement; but it was more shattering to complacency when it was first made than it has been since the rearmament programme began.

Why? Well, let's analyse the peace pledge and see what it amounts to.

"I renounce war." But what is "war"? My lifetime includes part of the Sudanese War, the Boer War, the Great War, the Irish War, the Abyssinian War, and the Spanish War; and yet I don't feel qualified to answer the question. Try to catch war by the tail of definition and you find you've a snake's skin in your hand. Do I renounce war if I supply somebody with the money necessary to make it, decline to fight, and then discover that my children and their generation will be conscripted for war or shot out of hand? Do I renounce war if I restrict the life of an enemy in such a way that he feels compelled to struggle violently for room to live, and since he knows it would be fatal to fight me, vents his frustration on the next small nation? Do I renounce war if I make arms, for a living, in such quantities that if somebody doesn't find a use for them soon I shall be out of a job? Do I renounce war by living comfortably and peacefully in the Hampstead Garden Suburb and maintaining by every social action of my life a society which compels men and women less fortunately placed either to make munitions, join the Forces, or starve? Is this renouncing war?

No, in any logical sense it is impossible to "renounce war". I admit it. We are caught in the net that binds us into one human family. And a good job too; for this unity is divine as well as devilish. Without it we could never be "members one of another," and the Kingdom of God would be a mirage. Yet, because "the Kingdom of God is within you," I do renounce war, in that with my whole being I turn my face from the death I know war to be toward the life I know peace to be. And with my whole will I purpose for myself the service of peace and the refusal to comply with the necessities of war. And this action, though never logical, can yet be something better. It can be effective. It can frustrate the purposes of those whose wills, conscious and unconscious, are to war. It can begin to create the social conditions in which peace will yet be a universal possibility.

War is a disease. The peace pledge says: "Abjure the infection. Decline to fight." And that is well. It sets the course. But then war comes and says: "I will infect the whole body of peaceful life. I will make society to subsist upon a war foundation, so that not the smallest act of men can be made that is not contributory to war. This fellow says he will not fight? Good. Let him stuff shells and cylinders in perfect peace, and he shall be a more effective instrument of war than a whole platoon in the trenches. For when the earth is full of the munitions of war, shall I stand in want of a few gay devils to touch buttons and press triggers? The thing shall seem sport to them."

GROUP NOTES

By JOHN BARCLAY

ON the outbreak of war it becomes everyone's business to find the money to "see it through." People give their time and services without question. The same ungrudging spirit is shown when there are refugees to house and clothe. In both cases it is the imagination which is the key to the situation and it is this same power of imagination which can be roused to support the constructive policy which is put forward by the Peace Pledge Union whereby both war and its victims will be things of the past. If every group would concentrate on this point the result might be startling. Our signal should be "Sheppard expects that every pacifist this day will do his duty." The race for armaments is growing but so is the opposition to it, if we all pull our weight and sacrifice everything to this single-minded purpose we can achieve our aim.

The Notting Hill group have taken on important work in connexion with the tournament at Olympia. They need help and Miss G. M. Dighton, Flat 7, 42 Queensborough Terrace, W.2, will be glad to have names. Financial help as well as actual services are required quickly!

The Newton Abbot, Devon, group are hoping that anyone who is spending their holiday in that part of the world will get in touch with them and meetings would be arranged at which visiting members could speak. If you are going, write to Mr. C. Maddox, 39 Manor Road, Newton Abbot.

Epsom are busy distributing literature on a large scale. They hope to work up a great enthusiasm for a meeting to be addressed by Dr. Sheppard in the autumn. Meanwhile open air activities (and possibly a stall in the market) will continue throughout the summer.

A group has been started at Malvern and much enthusiasm is being shown. The programme they have set themselves is a very ambitious one. The first public meeting is to be held on June 6 when Mr. David Cadbury is speaking on the aims and objects of the Peace Pledge Union. A drama section is being formed and any pacifist in the district who gets in touch with John E. Hunt, Roselille House, Newland, Malvern Link, will be welcomed with open arms and a job of work!

I am getting a large number of inquiries about Swanwick camp and hope everyone who has not already sent for an application form will lose no time in doing so. We want to have as representative a body as possible and arrangements have already been made for speakers to cover all aspects of the pacifist case. Dr. Sheppard will be there and there will be an opportunity for much closer contact with the sponsors and headquarters generally. Why not make up a party and come along, it only needs fine weather to make it a tremendous success. Write for an application form now.

The Wessex Pacifist Council is holding a great peace rally at Yeovil on June 19. They have taken the athletic ground and amongst other speakers will be Dr. Salter, M.P., Gerald Bailey, and Gerald Heard.

This is a depressing column: but as Hardy said:

"If way to the better there be

It exacts a full look at the worst."

We shall do well to take that full look for exactly that purpose. Then what? The first step to non-violent resistance is non-cooperation. As surely as we are alive, and pacifists, that is the next step.

The Notice Board

The Tottenham group want volunteers to act as sandwich board men and leaflet distributors for poster parade on June 26 through streets of Tottenham. Those willing to help please write Mr. Dash, 133 Rosebery Avenue, London, N.17.

The office at 96 Regent Street will be open on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings until 8 p.m.

Pacifists in colleges of London University, please communicate with Miss M. G. Clark or Mr. Malloni, Goldsmith's College, S.E.14.

WEMBLEY GROUP'S BIRTHDAY

THE Wembley group have proved themselves time and again to be very go-ahead. One of their latest ventures is a four page monthly publication.

They have issued a publication before but anyone who had seen a copy of No. 1 of *Peace Front*, as it is called, would find it difficult to recognize No. 2 with its entirely new layout.

On June 21 this group will be one year old, and it is hoped to get Miss Vera Brittain to speak on that date.

The Sheffield group also have a sheet on which their monthly activities

FIRST PRIZE!

THE East Grinstead group won first prize with a peace tableaux in the local coronation procession.

They are willing to loan the costumes and so on to any group or organization that may be able to use them in any way for tableaux in peace weeks &c. (Costumes are for five ladies.)

Costumes will be loaned free, but where possible carriage expenses to be paid.

are duplicated. The group is arranging a one-day school for June 19 at Bramley Hall Farm, Apperknowle, at which the speaker will be Nigel Spottiswoode.

A peace conference, planned for June 5-7, is being held at Hillside Guest House, Farncombe, Godalming, by the Notting Hill group.

Subjects for discussion are "Pacifism

Ideas for Action

By DAVID SPRECKLEY

I'VE run out of ideas and come to the end of my list of suggestions, and so am fading away from this column.

Two months ago I wrote "this article is addressed to each individual pacifist . . . the success of pacifism depends upon the individual." I cannot do better than end on the same strain, for the danger of pacifism failing through the individual is ever with us. Individuals are still leaving too much to group leaders and committees, and groups are leaving too much to headquarters. If I have sometimes been a little rude to group leaders on this point, I take this opportunity of apologizing — but "spoon-feeding" is not in our line.

With this last tootle from my trumpet, my "Call to Action" is finished. Remembering that it is trumpets that herald the ACTION, may I wish each and every pacifist "good hunting."

A Member writes on

CYCLING FOR PEACE

With reference to suggestion 19 of David Spreckley's "Ideas for Action" I was wondering if any P.P.U. members who are cyclists would care to go on a ten days' or fortnight's tour distributing leaflets and so on between the dates of June 20 and July 20.

We could either camp or use the youth hostels. I could cooperate with a group on these lines anywhere between Edinburgh and Gloucester, so we should find a group within these limits!

TOM K. WOLFE.

10 Queen's Crescent,
Blackhall,
Edinburgh, 4.

and Civil War," opened by Nigel Spottiswoode, "World Peace and Social Revolution" by Allen Skinner, "Non-violence as a Way of Life" by Edith Hunter.

The inclusive charge is 12s. 6d., and all further details may be obtained from Mrs. F. E. Morgan, Concord House, 23 Pembroke Villas, London, W.11.

RECONCILIATION

A monthly review published by
The Fellowship of Reconciliation

The purpose of "Reconciliation" is to review affairs from the Christian Pacifist point of view, to develop a constructive peace policy expressive of Christian principle and to keep peace workers in churches, colleges and the various Christian Pacifist Fellowships in touch with each other.

A specimen copy will be sent to you free of charge on application to the Editor, "Reconciliation," 17 Red Lion Square, London, W.C.1

Fascism Behind Anti-Gas Plans

STANDING ARMY OF AIR RAID WARDENS

Effort to Make You Die Quietly

EFFECT OF GUERNICA

THE real menace of fascism is not from Mosley but from the present rearmament plans," said Brig.-Gen. F. P. Crozier in a speech at Goldsmith's College, London.

"Trade routes can be dominated from the air; straits and ports blocked; so that either gas and incendiary bombs or starvation will cause revolution," he pointed out, and added:

"That is what the Government wants air raid wardens for—to keep you down in time of emergency. These 500,000 air raid wardens would be a bigger standing army than we have ever had, and would be a perfect instrument for a dictator.

"The Times Military Correspondent, Liddel Hart, and other military agreed that our army will never leave England. No: fascism will come in the first hour of war.

"These inefficient gas masks and air raid 'precautions' are part of a propagandist, mesmeric effort to make you die quietly."

This remarkable military opinion is rendered the more authoritative by the support of a medical opinion. Commenting, in a recent issue of the *British Medical Journal*, on an official address he had heard from a Home Office instructor on air raid "precautions," Dr. Duncan Leys, of Selly Oak Hospital, Birmingham, wrote:—

"I learn from the Home Office instructor . . . that my duties in the next war are

"to aid the police in 'preventing panic,'

"to 'reassure the gas casualties,' and

"to get it into the people's heads that whether they have gas-proofed rooms or not the important thing is for them to be under cover in their own houses."

"It is obviously much more satisfactory from a military point of view that people should die quietly in their homes than that they should run about the streets and possibly mob Cabinet Ministers.

"Panic is a mild word for the wrath which the people, rudely enlightened by the first English Guernica, will display against their rulers and officials when they survey the ruins and the dead."

The Barnet groups of the Peace Pledge Union draw attention again to the excellent document in which they give actual evidence as to the effectiveness of the air raid measures, and of which there are still a few copies available free of charge to groups or individuals who apply (enclosing stamp) to E. G. Rawlings, 27 Highlands Road, New Barnet, Herts. Not more than one can be spared for each applicant.



CORN-FED KID FROM THE WEST

HE joined up in '17. Didn't quite know what it was all about, but it seemed the thing to do at the time."

Then the front — and suddenly War lost every vestige of its glamor. He was scared. He was bewildered.

He and another kid, who had become his best friend on earth, were out on a patrol. Something hit them. His friend was instantly transformed into a filthy mass of blood and bones and slime. He himself was too weak to move, or call for

help, or groan. Then he moved no more, ever.

Poor kid? Of course. But perhaps he's lucky after all. He didn't live to see the beautiful ideals he fought for—"To make the World Safe for Democracy" . . . "To Protect the Rights of Little Nations" . . . "A War to End Wars—proven to be the empty notes with which the Pious Pipers had lured so many kids like him to their deaths.

He didn't live to learn that mil-

lions of dollars had been spent by various interests to "educate" our people to the necessity of entering the war on the "right side."

And he didn't live to see the whole world ready to be at each other's throats again — with ordinary citizens like us sitting by stupidly, whining "Isn't it terrible—but what can we do about it?"

Well we can try to do something! . . .

Write to World Peaceways, 103 Park Ave., New York City.

Prominent among American peace organizations is World Peaceways, which is noted for a particularly striking—not to say aggressive—type of pictorial propaganda, of which this is an example.

AN APPEAL TO PATRIOTISM

Yet Another Firm Collaborates with Territorials

FURTHER evidence of collaboration between the Territorial Army authorities and the managements of large and well-known firms is afforded by a pamphlet which is being circulated among employees of the British Thomson-Houston Co. Ltd.

The pamphlet states that the company is prepared to give every facility for its employees to join the Territorial Army. As in the case of the Southern Railway, reported in PEACE NEWS for May 22, the usual cry of "Protect

your home" is suggested as one reason for joining.

Appealing to the emotions, the pamphlet asks, "Are you a patriotic citizen of this great Empire?" and answers that question by saying "If so, show your patriotism by enlisting now."

The "amenities" which would be enjoyed by joining the Territorial Army are temptingly arrayed, but no mention is made of the fact that it is impossible to protect anyone from air attack.

TOLERANCE

If the Church of Scotland does not yet see its religion as commanding its members to love rather than fight, at least it has got so far as refusing (unlike most of its sister churches) to condemn those who do.

But when the General Assembly adopted, at Edinburgh on Tuesday, the compromise report of the Church and Nation Committee on the subject it rejected an addendum rejoicing that public opinion admitted the pacifist point of view "as a valuable contribution to the solution of war."

Peace News

Editorial Office:

59 Waterfall Road, London, N.11

Tel: Enterprise 1888

Subscription Rates:

Quarterly: 2s. 8½d. post free

Yearly: 10s. 2d. " "

The Weekly Newspaper of the Peace Pledge Union
Taking the Constructive Pacifist Position, but providing news,
information and an open forum
Serving all who are working for Peace

June 5, 1937

"CEASE TO DO EVIL . . ."

THE need for action in the matter of peace is rapidly becoming more intense. It is not now enough to sow the seeds of peace by showing the causes of war and how they may be eradicated by discovering the discipline, personal and national, which will prevent the recurrence of war. For the enemy is busy; and, as is the practice of the sower of tares, he sows by night, scattering the seeds of war. If he is not prevented, the crop he sows will choke the crop of peace; for war is a weed that grows without cultivation, while peace needs tending all the time.

Peace, in fact, has to be fought for all the time, just as a gardener has to fight for his flowers all the time. Let every pacifist be perfectly clear about this. The acquiescent mind of *laissez-faire* and genial well-wishing is wholly conducive to war, and those who cultivate the graces of dalliance with war programmes on the ground of "collective security" are greater enemies of peace than those who openly declare their willingness to massacre; for to give the cover of respectability to war is the finest way of encouraging war, and to serve the devil as an Angel of Light is to deserve Field-Marshal's rank in perdition. What will happen if we, who call ourselves pacifists, are actual sowers of the seeds of war?

The British war programme is still going on uninterrupted. If you are a professional sophist you do not—dare not—say "war programme". You say "defence programme". Having obtained the lion's share of the world's economic power and secured a preponderance over all competitors by every means the acquisitive wit of man can discover, you speak with pity and reproach of other countries fighting for their bare economic existences as of miserable people who make "war-programmes" at the behest of dictators. Thus you arrogate to yourself all virtue and hand out to them all vice. Your own war-programme can go on, hallowed by bishops, consecrated by the acceptable belief that "the nation must defend itself," and the self-esteem and sense of superiority necessary for British re-armament can be encouraged. A Coronation may be made a prize-event for the encouragement of self-esteem; while Naval Reviews, Royal Tournaments (now sanctified by the omission of the word "Military"), Tattoos and Air Force Displays, all help to provide a happy holiday shop-front for the industrial dealers in death now working overtime behind the scenes.

There is one all-important change in the march to war which every peace-desiring

person in the land can demand. It is that the programme of gigantic rearmament shall be cut short immediately. We have had enough of it to show us quite clearly where it leads. It leads to the civil or military conscription of every man and woman in Britain. It leads to the binding of the entire nation into one body of force whose end is war. It splits the mind of the peace-desirer, making him a helpless wisher for peace in his spare time and an efficient maker of the actual means of war in all his working hours. It makes a man do the thing he loathes, and leaves him pleading his right to serve the devil in order to live. It makes him either a willing war-worker, or a hypocrite and betrayer of the truth in act. It makes us servants of God on Sundays, and slaves of Moloch all the week.

This double-mindedness must come to an end. It will come to an end when the man or woman now making poison-gas stops making poison-gas. It will come to an end when the man or woman making shells stops making shells. It will come to an end when the men and women making torpedoes, tanks, machine guns, bombs, thermite and T.N.T. ask themselves what they are doing. It will stop when they decide that in the sight of God and man they are doing wrong—AND THEY KNOW IT.

What is now happening is simply not good enough. To know what modern war means and at the same time to be the means to modern war is to cancel yourself out in the moral order of the universe. It is to be one who prays with his lips for life and security even while he makes with his hands the instruments of death and insecurity. Rearmament has got to stop. The individuals engaged in it must know that they have themselves become the means of war, and therefore know it for their duty before God to decline to be the means by which alone modern war is made possible.

NATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS

Resolution on Re-armament

The Congress reaffirms its opposition to the British Government's re-armament plan on the grounds that (i) it is based on national and imperialist interests without any relation to a constructive, international policy, (ii) it is a major factor in intensifying the present armament competition, (iii) it represents a tragic diversion of national resources from social and productive purposes, (iv) it is already affecting and further threatens the general standard of living of the people, (v) it must inevitably lead to an increasing militarization and industrial conscription, and to the curtailment of democratic rights and liberties.

(Continued from next column)

risks of peace to those of war. It may be true that in the past people were obliged to fight for food and shelter and a place to live in. Science and invention have made that a thing of the past. Today is the age of abundance, in fact, the Golden Age of Economic Knowledge and Development. All we need is the intelligence and will to use our power in Cooperation and strive one with another. Violence, War, and Bloodshed breed Ruin. Cooperation, Love, and Brotherhood alone will give us Peace and Security, and you who are young can secure this once you understand the bestial futility and folly of war, and the glories of Cooperation and Mutual Service.

MY MESSAGE TO YOUTH!

By

GEORGE

LANSBURY

IT is a very trite thing to say that the future of mankind rests with the Youth of the World, nevertheless it is so true that we who are old are apt to forget that fact. We may "blaze a trail", but it is you who are young who will have to travel the road and carry on the Torch of Progress or Reaction. Each generation has its own tasks which can only be tackled by that generation and no other. It is only a truism to say that we must act in the living present, and that time is counted by heart-throbs and not by figures on a dial.

To-day, we are all living in a wonderful world of opportunity. Never in the long, long story of man has there been a period like ours. Nations can produce so much wealth that millions are able to live outside all forms of production and distribution. Huge armies and tremendous armaments, wealthy families and myriads of others live dependent lives in one form or another. Only a minority is needed for the production and distribution of the essentials of life. Nowhere is there any reason why poverty, penury, or pauperism should exist. Somehow it seems as if the white people had gained the whole world, and having gained it do not know how to use it. Have you ever thought how maddening and absurd it must be for any child or grown-up not to be able to get the necessities of life? So far as it is possible to judge what is going on everywhere, all governments described as civilized are sacrificing everything in order to destroy the society which it has taken ages to create.

In our own land governments have allowed millions of people to live starved and destitute lives of unemployment, partial unemployment, and poverty pleading that the nation could not afford to find work or give full maintenance. The present government says that the nation can afford to spend thousands of millions of pounds simply for destruction. In one breath they say that this expenditure is for peace, and in another they say it is sort of Rake's progress to Universal Suicide and Barbarism. Youth has to make its choice, the people like myself will be in the middle of the next War as will all civilians, women, children and men, aged, sick, and imprisoned: but it is Youth who will be asked to drop the bombs, and as Mr. Baldwin says, "kill more of the enemies' women and children quicker than they can kill yours at home"; and at the end when the tale is told, all we shall have gained is Barbarism. Don't imagine this is the mere statement of a Pacifist, the greatest authorities in Church and State say the end of another war will mean the annihilation of the human race. They also declare that the more we pile up the armaments the more certain war becomes.

So, my friends, close up your ranks and take your stand with those war resisters and members of the Peace Pledge Union, and let all the world know that you prefer the

(Continued at foot of previous column)

NEWSNOTES

The Peace Method in Spain : : No-Conscription Pledge Expires : : What is Your Patriotism Worth ? : : P.P.U.

Gives a Lead

by CEDIPUS

PACIFISTS have always pointed out that war breeds war. It is not surprising therefore that a rebel broadcast from Salamanca declared that the Government's alternatives were "Surrender without conditions or war without quarter," or that the rebels promised "the most energetic reprisals" if the Government should bomb civil populations. It only shows they really believe in the war method.

The challenge to pacifists is on the assumption that they oppose the war method believing that disputes can be settled by the peace method. Since peace depends on justice and justice is one of the first casualties in war, it is first necessary that any action should be at least in the direction of ending war and violence. Only then can true justice be applied.

In this light the Basque Government's postponement of the execution of the German airmen captured on the Basque front and the Spanish Government's deliberate excision from its documents submitted to the League of all reference to German intervention, in an attempt to avoid provocation, saddened those who hope that even now the peace method might be applied. If only this method had been followed up at Ibiza, on Saturday, when the German battleship *Deutschland* was bombed by Spanish Government airmen!

The presence of a German battleship "off the beat" of its non-intervention supervision duties, and especially its illegitimate act of firing on non-aggressive planes, would have strengthened the impression made by a refusal of the airmen to be provoked into dropping bombs instead of "justifying" an act which must inevitably provoke further action.

THE popularity he (Mr. Hore-Belisha) has won by saving lives on the roads is to be utilized at once in a recruiting campaign in which he will play the leading part," said the *Daily Herald*, commenting on Mr. Neville Chamberlain's choice of War Minister in his Cabinet.

But besides popularity the former Minister of Transport won a reputation for something like dictatorial regimentation in his method of getting things done. Does Mr. Chamberlain's new recruiting drive mean conscription?

Remember that Mr. Baldwin's pledge not to introduce conscription referred specifically only to his own Government. There is need for questions and vigilance here.

By the way, does Mr. Duff Cooper's success in recruiting pacifists whenever he spoke explain his transfer to the *silent Service*?

THE motion against the National Defence Contribution tabled by a number of Conservative members for discussion in Parliament on Monday shows the nature of the patriotism of those who call loudest for arms yet squeal loudest when they are asked to pay.

Those whose patriotism makes them long for their country to pursue the path of peace instead of the road to war have a reply at their disposal worthy of the high character of that patriotism.

Encouraged by the united backing of the peace movement as demonstrated at last week-

(Concluded on page 11, column 4)

A Weekly Commentary

By J. Middleton Murry

DEMOCRACY AND POLITICS

I LIKED your note on Baldwin last week very much," someone writes to me, "but there's a side to the problem you don't seem to allow for. . . . When you ask Baldwin to do something more than hint at the dilemma of Democracy in the modern world with its mechanized war, and to say bluntly to his Conservatives and to the world, what are you going to do about it? are you asking the impossible? In this particular case, the answer may be No. For Baldwin is retiring; he might have left the party shaken up without danger, or it might not matter if the party were shaken up. *But suppose he wasn't retiring?*"

There is the real problem of political democracy today. Let us make no mistake about its reality. If the responsible leader of one of the two great political parties in this country were to tell the naked and urgent truth (which Mr. Baldwin came as near to saying as any man in his position has done) he would be immediately disowned by his followers. He would be straightaway superseded by someone who would tell them the comfortable and fatal lie. For the naked truth is, first, that Democracy cannot be defended by modern war, because in the very effort to put itself in a posture of defence it ceases to be Democracy; and, second—but more important and more essential—because in waging modern warfare by the bestial means that are necessary to it, it annihilates the basic idea of modern Democracy, which is reverence for the individual human being. Democracy cannot be defended by modern war, because practically it is destroyed in the process of unitary military organization, and because its spiritual content, its meaning, is destroyed by the bestiality of its necessary military acts.

Let a party-leader in England today tell his party that, and he will cease instantly to be the leader of his party. We saw it happen in the case of George Lansbury; it would happen even more quickly with a Conservative leader. Moreover, it is an indubitable maxim of democratic politics that the *first* duty of a party-leader is to keep his party together. No one who studies the history of democratic politics in England could possibly challenge that maxim. The treachery of a political leader in democracy lies not in refusing to take a line which the country will not follow, but in taking the worse course when it is possible to carry the country with him on the better. The supreme instance of this treachery in my time was that of Mr. Lloyd George after the War. It then lay in his power to carry this country with him for a generous peace to Germany—a peace that would have created more peace. He chose to arouse the baser passions of the common man, in order that he might make himself secure. There was a tiny risk in making the generous appeal: the base appeal was a certainty.

A democratic party-leader must take risks—as Campbell-Bannerman did after the Boer War in insisting on generosity toward the defeated republics—but he is not to take impossible risks. For Mr. Baldwin to tell his party the truth today would be merely to hand the leadership over to someone ready to tell it the lie. In asking him to do it, we are asking the impossible. And that impossibility is the direct outcome of Mr. Lloyd George's refusal

to do what was possible after the War. The decent possibility of 1918, being basely refused, becomes the heroic impossibility of 1937.

My conviction is that the last hope of a "political" salvation of Europe was destroyed in 1919, and that Mr. Lloyd George destroyed it. No doubt it had to be destroyed. But my life, and that of thousands of others would have been an utterly different thing, if that hope had not been destroyed. That condemned us to fetch a faith out of the depths of a total despair. Therefore of Mr. Lloyd George I can speak only in the words of the Gospel: "It must needs be that offences come; but woe to him by whom the offence cometh." Mr. Lloyd George stabbed political democracy to the heart. It endures in this country as a system, but it has ceased to be a faith.

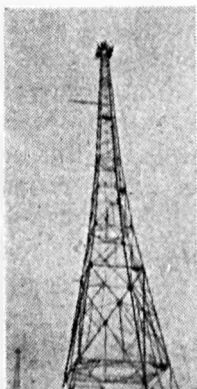
Nor can political democracy become a faith again. It has now to die in order that it may be reborn. It can be reborn only as a "religious" faith. Once more, I apologise for the word "religious." I seem to see the benevolent and inscrutable face of Bertrand Russell as I write the word. I mean by a "religious" faith in democracy one that knows that Democracy is a meaningless contradiction unless it is consciously based on reverence for the individual human being—on what I call, and what I believe to be, the Christian belief in the unique value of the individual. I believe that Jesus of Nazareth brought this belief into the world of men: before him no one saw it with such simple and luminous clarity. I believe that Democracy today is being forced to rediscover its own religious essence, and that if it does so, it will live, and if it does not, it will die. And when I say that if Democracy can rediscover its own religious foundation, it will live, I do not mean that it will be quickly, or ever wholly, triumphant in the world of time; but that the spark will endure, which may, and surely will, burst forth into a flame one day.

I believe that Pacifists, who are Pacifists because they are Democrats, may *hope* for more than this, even for much more. But of so much they may be certain. If we can endure to the end, not deceiving ourselves, not compromising, the spark will not perish. On our courage the inward life, as distinct from the outward form, of Democracy depends.

"True democracy springs from the Christian notion of personality. As the true democrat must start with the assumption that the world has still to be made democratic, so the Christian must assume that it is still pagan, despite the existence of 'democratic' institutions and 'Christian' churches. Only a revolutionary democracy and a revolutionary Christianity can hope to prevail today. Institutionalism will kill them both if it gets the chance and turn them into 'noble lies.' For fundamentally both are assertions of *incredibles*. Against the realism of those who accept the existing order and seek to maintain it, they preach an impossibility and try to make it come true. The true democrat and the true Christian admit the Platonic analysis of man as he is, but they know that they can change him by their faith in man as he ought to be." (R. H. S. Crossman: *Plato Today*, Allen and Unwin: 7s. 6d.).

Christianity And Poverty CAN THEY EXIST TOGETHER?

By R. M. HOLBROW



"BBC's Most Amazing Broadcast."

Confronted with this newspaper placard the other day I wondered, for a moment, if some really outspoken talk had "got over." What had I missed? Had a pacifist been allowed to speak against recruiting?

Perhaps Bernard Shaw or Stafford Cripps had been given the freedom of the air to discuss the coronation! Perhaps...

But "amazing," I remembered, like its stable companion "sensational," was merely another word that the press had devitalized and robbed of most of its meaning. In this instance I was not surprised to discover that it had been used to describe a quite unimportant incident. A tired commentator had become tongue-tied, so the tongues of Fleet Street had been loosened.

"Amazing" affairs frequently turn out to be trivialities. That which should amaze too often passes unnoticed. The quality of any age can be assessed by a consideration of the things by which it is amazed.

NOT NEWS?

If recordings were taken of all radio items and preserved for the benefit of future historians, which would they deem the "BBC's Most Amazing Broadcast"?

A few weeks ago, in the "Toward National Health" series, two housewives gave details of their family budgets and in matter-of-fact tones related some of the inconveniences, makeshifts, and hardships to which they were obliged to submit.

The families concerned, obviously, were underfed, poorly clad, and wretchedly housed and were strangers to the meaning of the word "holiday".

This was not a propaganda speech by a political agitator but a plain statement of the facts of life as lived in thousands of homes today.

There was little newspaper comment on the talk the next day. Certainly no commentator used the word "amazing".

How long shall we have to wait for such a revelation of poverty in the midst of plenty to receive that epithet? Will our dormant consciences ever be roused?

HALF-STARVED!

I make no apology for returning to this subject of poverty and for referring once again to the Rev. Henry Carter's Industrial Sunday broadcast on "Christianity and Poverty," (published in booklet form, price 6d.). In this the speaker declared:—

"Half the people of this country are impoverished in body, mind, and soul." Surely an amazing assertion!

Yet each part of this triple indictment (for such it is) is examined with moderation, and evidence is produced

PEACE SHOP SHOWS UP REALITIES OF WAR

ALTHOUGH the organizers of a very successful peace shop held for a week in Eastbourne recently suffered no little trepidation at the prospect of answering unlimited questions, others entering upon a similar venture need have no fear, for the visitors' questions proved quite simple.

A great many did not know what the League of Nations was and many others held narrow and unfounded opinions that were not difficult to combat.

Some of the objects of the shop, which was organized by individual members of the local League of Nations Union, Peace Pledge Union, and peace council, were to indicate the realities of war, to point out that unless the organized community did something to limit and abolish war it would continue, and to set before the public the views of the different bodies which were working for peace.

The shop was divided up into various sections representing Spain, the Realities of War, the Moral Case against War, peace council (incorporating the Labour Party, trades unions

What War Means

GERMANY is feeling the shortage of raw materials acutely and the Government has now been forced to ration iron. The shortage is principally due to heavy purchases that are being made by Great Britain and by other countries for rearmament and to the general trade revival.—*Manchester Guardian.*

and cooperatives, Independent Labour Party, Communist Party, and Friends of the Soviet Union) the Left Book Club, the People's Front, the League of Nations Union, a Christian pacifist exhibition and a general and economic section.

People were on duty to act as guides to all sections and to answer questions, and, while for the most part the comprehensiveness of the shop was appreciated—in that about fifty names were taken of those who wished to join discussion groups or take part in further work which might be carried on in connexion with peace, and over £8 worth of literature was sold, mostly in 1d. and 6d. pamphlets—there were, it must be admitted, a few die-hards who were so upset at seeing communist literature on show that they could take in nothing else.

to prove its truth. Unassailable facts are quoted.

Is it true that the soul of the nation is poverty-stricken and that this accounts for the fact that so many of our people are half-starved in mind and body? Read this booklet and judge for yourselves.

CONCORD

is a residential guest house where pacifists will find congenial society. Strictly vegetarian and food reform. Non-residents welcomed for meals.

Mrs F. E. MORGAN, Concord House
23 PEMBRIDGE VILLAS, LONDON, W.11

Recent Publications

THE END OF A MYTH

PSYCHOLOGY AND THE PROBLEM OF WAR. J. Burnett Rae. Industrial Christian Fellowship, Fellowship House, Sanctuary, S.W.1. 3d.

Reviewed by Roy Sherwood.

IN view of anti-pacifists' constantly reiterated assertion that war cannot be abolished because it is the result of man's unalterable, inborn instincts, the Anglican Group now engaged in studying the question of war and the Church's duty, has done well to make it a part of its labour to obtain an authoritative opinion on the subject of the relationship between man's fundamental instincts and all war-like action. This pamphlet is the result.

The author, who is attached to Croydon General Hospital as honorary physician for psychological medicine, wisely avoids technicalities and puts his arguments forward in simple words comprehensible to all.

Lucidly, with unfailing logic, he takes the reader through a careful consideration of primary and subsidiary instincts, dealing first with self-preservation and then with power, fighting, and herd-instincts, and showing clearly how all these forces and urges are as capable of working for peace as they are now, unfortunately, only too commonly misdirected toward aggressiveness.

This is a useful contribution to peace literature, as likely to provide a convincing answer to one of the most frequent objections raised by opponents.

THE WAR TO END WARS

NIGHT OUTLASTS THE WHIP-POORWILL. Sterling North. Cobden-Sanderson. 7s. 6d.

THIS novel shows the effect of the Great War on a village in Wisconsin.

The trenches are far away, but Brailsford Junction feels the throb of the conflict. The futilities, the petty jealousies, and the strain of wartime are realistically described.

We see impassioned patriotism, goaded on by clergy and managers of loans; constant fears, and such hatred of the many Germans living in the village that at last William Kaiser, the butcher, hangs himself.

When Peter Brailsford is fighting in France, his wife struggles to keep a store going; and in her loneliness accepts the love of an idealistic young journalist. When Peter returns to his wife in the Spring of 1919, they are almost strangers to each other.

We have a last glimpse of the couple in 1936 when they are still left wondering what has been achieved, as the newsboys shout: "Extra! Extra! Europe ready for war!"

In spite of its American idiom, the story of this village of lost content, over which the nightjar plaintively cries, is one that many pacifists will enjoy reading.

F. N. H.

THREE YEAR BOOKS

PEACE YEAR BOOK. 1937. National Peace Council, 39 Victoria Street, S.W.1. 2s.

THE LEAGUE FROM YEAR TO YEAR (1936). League of Nations. Allen & Unwin. 1s.

ESSENTIAL FACTS ABOUT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. Allen & Unwin. 1s.

OF all the useful activities of the National Peace Council, its production each year of the peace movement's "Whittaker" is undoubtedly the most valuable and the most eagerly anticipated.

If we have had to wait rather longer for it this year than usual it is only because the council's staff has been more than usually busy—particularly the inexhaustible Mr. W. A. Selby, on whom reflects chief credit, as editor as well as compiler of practically all the statistics and a detailed index, for a volume that exceeds even the high standard long since established by this work.

Which being the case, it remains only to add that all the familiar "appendices," and more, have again been made as up-to-date and reliable as possible, that the usual sections on the peace movement at home and abroad are not less complete (the editor of PEACE NEWS contributes a special summary of pacifist developments in 1936), and that the one dealing with International Affairs again

covers all the problems that have vexed the past year.

WORK OF THE LEAGUE

The Information Section of the League has just published, as it does each year, a volume on the League's general activities during 1936. There are 256 pages, giving events clearly and concisely, yet with sufficient detail to facilitate a careful study of the political, legal, and technical work of the League's various organs.

A new feature is found at the end of the volume: a chronological table of noteworthy events of last year that concerned the League.

The positive side of the League of Nations, that of relief, social, and humanitarian work, which will appeal to every pacifist and will be a source of inspiration for him, is given in full detail in this year's *Essential Facts*.

The constitution and work of the International Labour Organization, which endeavours to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women and children, are detailed in the book, as also are the existing treaties of non-aggression and the political disputes dealt with by the League.

Details of the aims and work of the Fellowship of Reconciliation may be found in a small pamphlet obtainable from the Fellowship of Reconciliation, 17 Red Lion Square, London, W.C.1.

PACIFISM IN ACTION

William Penn And The Indians

PACIFISTS are often being told that although their views are all very well in theory, they would not be in practice.

Is this fair, however? Pacifists do not have much opportunity of testing them out by putting them into practice.

Nevertheless it should be borne in mind that non-resistance, absolute and unqualified, has been tried and been found successful, on at least one occasion. A correspondent has suggested that the story of William Penn's treaty with the Indians might be given in PEACE NEWS.

We have, therefore, taken the following facts from *Select Miscellanies* by Wilson Armistead and from leaflets issued by the Society of Friends.

In 1681 William Penn accepted a grant of land in North America from King Charles in payment of a debt owing to his father, Admiral Penn. This land was named by the King, Pennsylvania, in commemoration of the Admiral's services.

William Penn was told not to have faith in the Indians, who were vindictive beyond measure, but, being a



hearty desire to live at peace with them and that it was not their custom to use hostile weapons against their fellow creatures. He said that neither would they molest the Indians nor were the planters to be themselves molested.

If disputes should arise between the two they should be settled by twelve persons, half of whom should be English and half Indians.

In this spirit the treaty was concluded. It has been said that it was the only treaty ratified without an oath, and the only treaty never broken. For seventy years the Friends retained the chief power in government and during that time the peace and amity was never violated.

But as soon as England took over the governing of the State and martial law was introduced, war was made on colonists other than the Friends. So long as they kept their faith they were inviolate.

This example of pacifism in action seems to prove wrong all pacifist opponents.

Spanish Teacher on Educating for Peace

IS man really the last beast of prey who appeared on this earth? asks Dionisio Correas in *Peace Among Men*.

That, he continues, is the conclusion apparently reached by certain biologists who claim that evolution, and only evolution, can disarm the warlike instincts latent in the human soul.

We teachers do not deny the influence of evolution upon humanity's march toward the goal of perfection, but we claim that it is possible to stifle those aggressive impulses by means of education. But how? That is the real difficulty.

If we examine the nature of civilization we shall find that, ultimately, it resolves itself into the increasing cultivation and development of our power of inhibition. And that, according as we are able to develop that faculty in our pupils, we masters will attain the highest degree of dominion over their primary instincts.

Now example is one of the great levers of moral education. Let us

PEACEMAKING IN PALESTINE

1. Among the Arabs

I HAVE recently spent a short time in Palestine with another member of the Peace Army who was working there. We were sent to the country as "scouts of peace" to offer friendship and an attempt to understand and to see what further service might be given.

I have come home deeply convinced that the situation in Palestine offers a great challenge to British peacemakers.

The first part of it is a challenge to our hearts and our minds. We need to care about Palestine and to understand better the points of view of the people there, both Arabs and Jews.

The second part is a call to action. There are possible ways of service and conciliation, and help from the British peace movement is definitely needed.

The first person I was taken to see in Palestine was an Englishwoman who told me that the trouble was largely psychological. She felt that the Arabs feared they were being forced into the position of becoming a "lower class" in their own country.

This remark seems to me fundamentally true. When I look back on many talks with Arabs and ask myself what was common to them, I find that all made me realize that they were deeply hurt, and though I did not agree with everything they said, that hurt feeling always reached me and became something that I felt myself with them.

We had the pleasure of meeting many Arabs during our stay in Jerusalem and received from them all great kindness and the unfailing hospitality of the East.

We received specially valuable help from an Arab lawyer, who welcomed us to his house and introduced us to his friends, among whom was a member of the Arab Higher Commission.

LET THEM DOWN

A specially interesting experience in Jaffa was meeting a group of cultured Arab women and learning about the social and political work they were doing. While in Jaffa we also visited a secondary school, an Arab labour

then keep our schools free from teachers of violent, arbitrary temper.

Let us rid our educational centres of men who extol and admire the warlike figures which—more's the pity!—exist in the world. Let us not give our children playthings which may awake their belligerent instincts.

Let us teach our children and, incidentally, our men to govern themselves, to polish their rough manners, to curb their passions, to inhibit their proclivities. For, the deeper the roots of that inhibition strike, the more progress shall we make toward the desired goal—PEACE!

leader, and representatives of the Arab press.

All these Arabs gave us, in different ways, the same impression—the feeling that they were hurt.

Some told us they had really loved and trusted British people and expected great things from us after the War. They believed we would lead them toward political independence, help them to develop their country, and give them social services and education of which they might feel proud.

Now they feel that we have let them down, that we stay in Palestine for our imperial interests, treat them as inferiors, and encourage another race to develop their country.

AMBITION—AND FEAR

It is said that much of the unrest in Palestine is fomented by men who hoped to get political power into their own hands and who would certainly be averse to any kind of democratic regime.

I have little doubt that this is correct; but we found deep disappointment and fear for the future among people of a quite different type, and we feel that the work of agitators is made easier if genuine distress of mind is overlooked.

The Arab case is frequently overstated by its protagonists. It is, for instance, most unfair to suggest that Moslem Holy Places are in danger, and incorrect to state that the Jews wish to turn Palestine into a Jewish State.

But behind the overstatement of their case lies the Arab feeling that British people do not care about their grievances and are not willing to listen to them.

Every sincere attempt to understand their case is of value.

NOT ANTI-SEMITIC

We were constantly told that the Arabs were only opposed to "political Zionism" and had no personal feelings of animosity toward the Jews.

Occasionally we saw signs of that fanatical and ignorant anti-semitism which is one of the most dangerous features of our time; but we always felt that it was an unnatural growth.

My colleague and I constantly told the Arabs that we were ordinary and unimportant people and that we represented quite a small society. But this did not trouble them in the least or interfere with the warmth of their welcome.

The fact that ordinary British people had cared to go to Palestine and that others had cared to send them; that we wanted to receive their friendship and to understand their difficulties—these were the things that interested them.

The touching reception that was given to such a small effort has helped me more than anything else to understand the hurt feeling that lies behind many of the troubles in Palestine.

JOYCE POLLARD.

A second article entitled "Among the Jews" will appear shortly and will be followed by a third which will deal with possible ways of peacemaking.

Is it in YOURS?

Since we published, on May 15, a further list of libraries where PEACE NEWS is displayed, we have heard of its entry into the libraries at:—

CHELtenham
COVENTRY
ERITH
GREENWICH
HANLEY
(STOKE-ON-TRENT)
NEW ELTHAM
PLUMSTEAD
SMETHWICK
TOTTENHAM
(Vincent Road)
TWICKENHAM (4)
WATERLOO
(LIVERPOOL)

making a total of 141.

practical Christian and believing in the power of Christianity, did not believe in these assertions.

He believed the Indians to be men, and therefore accessible to the language and motives of humanity. Because of this he resolved to try the experiment of kindness and peace.

William Penn's principles did not allow him to look upon the possession of the land as a warrant to dispossess the first inhabitants of it. Accordingly he appointed his commissioners to make a treaty with them for the fair purchase of their lands and for their joint possession of the remainder.

THE TREATY

At a spot near to where Philadelphia now stands the treaty was ratified and confirmed, in rights of both the Indians and the planters. As William Penn, with a small company of Quakers, approached the spot, completely unarmed, the Indians threw down their weapons, and sat down, intimating that they were ready to hear Penn.

During his speech to the Indians he said that he and his friends had a

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

PLEASE do relieve the blankness of the middle two pages by inserting some illustrations, cartoons, or bigger and more "intriguing" captions.

E. J. RAWLINGS

27 Highlands Road,
New Barnet.

WORLD STATE

Why not amalgamate all the true peace movements of the world (P.P.U., F.O.R., W.R.I., and so on) and call the result the "International State." Each of the organizations could, and should, keep their identity but be subject to the International State in the same way that English trade unions are part of and subject to the T.U.C.

This new State should be prepared to form a link between nations and act in every way possible to steadily increase its own prestige and influence.

As a first step I should propose an international flag, so that all occasions of national rejoicing may also be used as an occasion on which the new State could be represented and interest fostered.

I should be delighted to discuss this proposal further if any of your readers think the matter is worth further thought.

HENRY DOLMAN.

"Ardenlee,"
Burton Road,
Lower Midway,
Burton-on-Trent.

READERS' PAGE

APPRECIATION

CAN you spare a little space for me to express my profound admiration for Mr. Laurence Housman's masterly series of articles—"The Makings Of The War Mind."

It is a joy to read such literature. Mr. Housman's subtle insight into mental processes, and lucid and ordered statement, surely cannot fail to impress all sensitive minds.

Would it be possible to publish the series in book form? I think that the effect would be far-reaching; and may I suggest that "complimentary" copies be sent to leading churchmen and politicians.

E. E. BRISCOE.

Littlecote,
Hever,
Near Edenbridge.

JEWISH PACIFISTS

May I appeal to all Jewish P.P.U.-ites to take notice of the debate going on in the *Jewish Chronicle* on the official Jewish attitude to pacifism.

I beg all Jewish pacifists to write immediately to this organ stating their views on the subject. Perhaps Jewish pacifists might organize meetings similar to that run by "Dick" Sheppard and the Church of England pacifists.

ROBERT G. GREENBERG.

57a Ramuz Drive,
Westcliff-on-Sea.

Letters to the Editor should be as short as possible and written on one side of the paper only. Owing to pressure on space we reserve the right to publish extracts from letters.

Correspondents must send their names and addresses, though not necessarily for publication.

PACIFIST PARTY

THE government of this country is elected by us and people like us. To be interested in "the science of government" and not "political parties" is ivory-tower philosophy; fascinating, no doubt, but selfish and useless.

The government of this country is organized by a party system. Therefore to improve the government of this country, you must support a party or form a new pacifist party.

The latter proceeding is, in my judgment, inopportune because government includes so many other spheres of the national life besides foreign policy.

Though you are morally bound by your duty to society to take active part in politics, you will never find yourself in complete agreement with any party's policy.

But what are my critics worried about? They are not in agreement even on major issues with fellow-members of the P.P.U. Further the I.L.P. is a small, if growing, party. If 100,000 members of the P.P.U. joined it, the party would *ipso facto* become more pacifistic so large would be the proportion of pacifist members. But at present, despite the heroic efforts of some of our leaders, we never impinge on practical politics at all.

We allow the Left Wing to get more and more warlike; we allow the Left Book Club to deal us blows without intermission. If pacifists stay out of party-politics with the self-righteous aim of keeping their hands clean, they can hardly be surprised that politics become less pacifistic.

RUSSELL BENTLEY.

University College,
Oxford.

INCOME TAX

My own view is that all pacifists ought resolutely to refuse to pay the extra 3d. in the £ imposed in the recent budget. To refuse to pay the whole amount would not be reasonable, as, practically, it is almost impossible to dissociate oneself from all the amenities covered by income tax.

This extra amount, however, we know was added for the sole purpose of helping to meet the cost of the rearmament programme and in paying it we are not keeping to our pledge, in that we should quite wittingly be supporting preparations for another war.

INEZ CAMPBELL.

129 Ebury Street,
London, S.W.1.

To be perfectly consistent in refusing to contribute toward the supply and maintenance of arms and the armed forces, we should require neither to eat, drink, nor wear anything, under the present existing social system, for it is all tainted with the taxation that provides the ways and means.

To the followers of Jesus, we have his example, when his enemies tried to trip him up on this same question—"Is it lawful to give tri-

AS a member of the Godalming Labour Party, as well as of the P.P.U., I read with considerable uneasiness Mr. Spreckley's letter in PEACE NEWS on the subject of pacifist parliamentary candidates.

Many of my socialist colleagues, although ardent pacifists, feel as I do that real pacifism can only come through socialism, which means that all the causes of war must first be removed before we can achieve world peace, and although our party's official policy includes collective "security" and not complete pacifism, we do know that they are earnestly striving to remove the causes of war, which a capitalistic government will never do, because such a government can only thrive on unrest.

Therefore, if we are faced with pacifist candidates competing against Tory and Labour, it may mean that pacifist candidates will take votes from Labour, because it is improbable that Tories will vote against their candidate and thus pacifists will be the means of putting the present warlike government in power again.

Furthermore, it will mean that Labour P.P.U. members will be agitating against pacifist candidates, which would be very regrettable, particularly as I feel that some time must elapse before pacifists can hope successfully to contest parliamentary seats.

CHARLES A. EARL.

3 Molyneux Road,
Farncombe,
Surrey.

It is heartening to note the formation of a Christian Pacifist Party. The whole peace movement will succeed only by the inspiration of Christ's authority, as is sufficiently proved by the failure of pacifism in such countries as deny that authority while affirming their love of peace.

The unnameable horrors of war force us, by their very nature, to seek a remedy beneath mere economic or political change. There is a notable opportunity for the new party in revealing the evil of war and the basis of Christian pacifism.

WILLIAM E. KIRK.

"Tintern,"
Greenhill Avenue,
Giffnock, Glasgow.

bute unto Caesar or not?"

It is scarcely necessary to say that Caesar was the head of the most militant empire the world has ever seen.

This does not mean that Jesus approved of its militancy. All that belonged to Caesar together with his coinage, he let him have it, he alone was responsible, but, neither the life nor conscience of Jesus belonged to Caesar any more than yours or mine does.

FRANCIS BELL.

4 Afton Place,
Downfield, Dundee.

"Now for a Great Crusade"

Read this inspiring article in the June issue of WORLD REVIEW by the man who talked Peace to Hitler:

GEORGE LANSBURY

Other striking contributions include:

VERNON BARTLETT

(Editor)

Says: "No! To Dictators"

LORD NOEL-BUXTON

On Britain's Colonies for the League

also

BRILLIANT CARTOONS: Hitler Versus The Vatican: Paris Exhibition in Distress and Sheep-Shearing (Income Tax). Weak Links in Empire Chain; Books, Travel, Finance, etc.

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FRIENDSHIPS — NOT BATTLESHIPS



Young children belonging to the organization called the "Knights of the Order of the Cross" taking part in a recent procession. The poster on the side of the motor van reads, "Build Friendships—Not Battleships."

Colonies Do Not Solve Population Problem

A COLONIES Exhibit specially prepared by the Council of Action will be on show in the Exhibition being held in Liverpool as part of its peace week in the first week in July.

The object of this exhibit is to show that the supposed need for colonies is not a legitimate excuse for war.

It aims at demonstrating that colonies do not relieve the congestion of population to any great extent; that the bulk of raw materials are derived from other nations and not from colonies; and that colonies do not necessarily provide the best markets for the home country.

The Council of Action has also been invited to participate in the Accrington peace week, and it also hopes to cooperate in the Ashton peace week to be held shortly.

PACIFIST ENCYCLOPAEDIA

WE regret that a review of *An Encyclopaedia of Pacifism* appeared in our issue of May 22 although, owing to a hitch in publication, the booklet has not yet appeared.

Readers desiring copies are asked to suspend their orders for the time being. An announcement will appear in PEACE NEWS when the publication date is known.

CALL THAT ECONOMIC CONFERENCE NOW

Outlining the constructive policy of the Peace Pledge Union which England could contribute now to the foreign situation, at a meeting at Goldsmiths' College recently, Dr. Alex Wood urged that an international conference to consider problems of raw materials, and trade barriers should be called immediately.

Nothing, he continued, would preserve an unjust distribution for long, sooner or later we would have to discuss the questions, so we might as well start now.

Experts Aid National Peace Congress

REARMAMENT and its implications was the subject on the agenda for the first plenary session of the National Peace Congress in Friends House, London, on Friday, and no one is better qualified to give a survey of the Government's plans under this heading than Mr. W. Arnold-Forster, the first speaker.

He again showed that he has all the facts at his finger-tips—too comprehensive to be repeated here in detail. He pointed out, too, how misleading figures could be.

The financial and economic aspects of the "rearmament" plans were discussed by Mr. Graham Hutton, assistant editor of *The Economist*, in rather technical vein. One plain economic fact at any rate stood out, however, when he said:

"The real cost of rearmament is the goods you have to go without to get rearmament."

Once again—the National Peace Council and others, and especially the speaker himself, have done valuable work on this subject—there were given, by Professor J. R. Marrack (London Hospital) in the second session, all the essential facts exposing the ineffectiveness of the Government's air raid "precautions."

"Germany is not indefinitely going to acquiesce in the status quo," said Lord Lothian, adding that we had therefore to ascertain fairly and dispassionately, what Germany's just grievances were and then try to meet them.

TELEGRAM TO THE LEAGUE

At the next plenary session a telegram was sent to the League Council asking it to establish forthwith a fact-finding commission on foreign intervention in Spain, with a view to ending it.

"Justice at once and generosity as soon as possible," was the formula of Sir Arthur Salter, who wanted freer world trade.

Although Professor Norman Bentwich, on "The Future of Empire" put forward the international administration of all countries "not ready for self-government" as a practical proposal, his reference to the British Commonwealth as a union of "free peoples" was unfortunate.

Krishna Menon asked how those now ruling the world could talk of educating the "backward" races when their own scientific and intellectual attainments had led them to the position they were now in. He reminded delegates that "empire" meant bombing planes and the exploitation of 500 million people by 60 million.

This point was taken up by Miss Agatha Harrison, who urged the congress to condemn aerial warfare not only in Abyssinia and Spain but also on the North-West Frontier.

In the session on future activity, with which the congress closed on Monday, a characteristic plea for plain speaking by those opposed to war, saying "in plain, common English" that they will have nothing whatever to do with it, was made by Max Plowman.

The significant thing for us today, however, was the "rearmament" programme, and the most important thing we had to do was to stop it.

This point was driven home by

Canon Morris, who, while emphasizing that it would be tragic to expect any section of the peace movement to compromise on anything it believed to be absolutely vital, urged that this question "might be the rallying ground" for the whole movement. In particular he suggested making a test case on the question of the right of individuals to refuse, for conscientious reasons, to make war materials without jeopardizing their livelihood.

If the referee declared a man had that right, they could call on all who were helping "rearmament" by making the materials to come out.

If he did not, or if he did and legislation were rushed through to prevent such people's receiving unemployment benefit, the whole peace movement could be rallied to demand that right.

Summing up, Mr. J. D. Bernal coupled this point of unity with the proposals for constructive peace by international justice, and the congress endorsed both in a manifesto of which the following are the main points (other than that given in full on page 6):—

The congress maintains its opposition to the air raid precaution schemes of the Government, which threaten civil liberties through the regimentation which the schemes involve, and above all give rise to a false sense of security and lead to the readier acceptance of the inevitability of war.

The congress affirms the vital need for a constructive peace initiative designed to remove the underlying causes of present international tensions and the consequent drift toward war. The congress believes that such action must comprise as interrelated measures:

(a) The negotiation of freer trading agreements.

(b) The abolition of exclusive controls, in national interests, over colonial territories, and of the exploitation of native peoples for private profit. The transformation of the mandate system into one giving full economic and civil rights to all inhabitants, tending to their most rapid achievement of self-government.

(c) With regard to India . . . immediate consultation between the Govt. and Indian Congress leaders, in order to reach a settlement in accord with the expressed wishes of the Indian people.

The abolition of poverty and the general improvement of social and industrial conditions throughout the world offers the surest way of escape from the development of aggressive economic nationalism which is a major provocation to war.

Other resolutions passed by the congress were:—

A NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

The congress notes with approval the proposal of the Local Activities Commission that a national campaign should be immediately started on the lines of the manifesto. It directs the National Peace Council to take every step toward inaugurating and developing that campaign and in particular it urges:

(a) The necessity of broadening the basis of the campaign so as to bring in the mass of ordinary people.

(b) The necessity for the fullest cooperation, nationally and locally, among all sections of the peace movement.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

(The congress) protests against the continued use by the British Government of bombing from the air on the North-West Frontier of India. Such action is not only abhorrent in itself but fatally compromises, in the opinion of the world, the influence which the

NEWSNOTES

(Concluded from page 7)

end's National Peace Congress, they can support the Peace Pledge Union's campaign for establishing the right of the individual to refuse, for conscientious reasons, to make war materials without jeopardizing his livelihood.

Even if unemployment benefit is not withheld it will mean more sacrifice than our capitalists are prepared to make for their ideal. But it will be a sacrifice for peace, and not war, and therefore much more worth while.

THIS characteristic lead from the movement which, as Max Plowman put it, "wants to get on with the job," was undoubtedly one of the main contributions to the unusual success of this year's National Peace Congress. All too often it has been a feast of good lectures with little to show in the direction even of ending war.

Differences apparently there must be among peace workers; but I have never seen them melt away so rapidly as they did before this practical suggestion that in the stopping of Britain's part in the armament race that must lead to war we have at once the most urgent task and the one above all others on which all opposed to war can and must unite.

Here at last is hope.

LONDON'S four-week bus strike ended last Friday without the busmen's securing what they struck for. They are furious (*Daily Worker*) and glad (*Daily Herald*) that the Executive Council of their union settled the dispute by taking it out of the hands of the Central Bus Committee.

But if strikes are ever to assume the character of non-violent resistance they must be persisted in whatever hardship lack of funds may bring. **Non-violence means acceptance rather than infliction of suffering.**

There is more to be said for a refusal to accept some actual injustice than for a strike to enforce some desired justice. If it is really just, it can be obtained by peaceful means. If it is not, it is not worth suffering for.

LATE NEWS

If you have difficulty in getting PEACE NEWS send a card at once to 59 Waterfall Rd., London, N.11

Government seeks to exert in favour of the abolition of aerial bombardment in Spain and elsewhere. We . . . urge the Government to set on foot at the earliest opportunity, a socio-economic inquiry into the areas concerned as a preliminary to an active policy of appeasement through improvement of the conditions under which the tribesmen live.

MR. HUGH PHILLIPS

The 27th National Peace Congress desires to associate itself with the members of its Youth Commission in expressing concern at the severity of the sentence passed on Hugh Phillips, of Leeds University, and in trusting that the undertaking given by Sir John Simon, that the sentence would be reconsidered, will be fulfilled by the new Home Secretary, Sir Samuel Hoare.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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APPEAL

YOU MAY HAVE READ in recent PEACE NEWS about suppression of a Community in Germany. Help is very urgently needed for those 40 refugees who had to leave Germany because of stand for peace. To get permission to land, large sum of money required as guarantee for maintenance until they can support themselves. Refugees will find home at Cotswold Bruderhof, where they can work productively as soon as they arrive and continue work for peace and brotherhood. Gifts in kind or money to Cotswold Bruderhof, Ashton Keynes, Wilts.

DRAMATIC

CAN YOU ACT? Use your talent for peace by joining the International Pax Players Association. Non-sectarian, non-political. Particulars from Mrs. E. Eunice Horner, 48 Arlington Street, London, N.1.

EDUCATIONAL

PRIVATE TUTOR can accept backward or delicate youth as boarder pupil, or foreign student to learn English. Box D.28, c/o PEACE NEWS.

GERMAN PACIFIST, expert linguist, living in South Denmark near beautiful Flensburg Fjord, is willing to take students as boarders to learn German, Danish, Swedish, French or Italian. Very reasonable terms. Facilities for regular German and Danish conversational practice in district. For further particulars, apply War Resisters' International, 11 Abbey Road, Enfield, Middlesex.

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MEETINGS

BUDDHIST MISSION, 18 Colquitt Street, Liverpool. Service, Sunday, June 13, 7 p.m.

PRESTON FOR PEACE. If YOU really mean it, then join the local group of the P.P.U. Meetings held every month, Percy Street Schoolroom, Thursday, June 17, 7.30 p.m.

"SI VIS PACEM PARA PACEM"
"LIBERTY AND FRATERNITY"
"ACTA NON VERBA"

Addresses given on above subjects
Sundays, 11 a.m., Lindsey Hall, Notting Hill Gate.

MEETINGS

FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION (London Union). A Fellowship Hour, for communion with God and each other, led by Rev. Alan Balding, is being held the third Monday in each month, from 6 to 7 p.m., at 165 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

POSTERS

PEACE POSTERS for the times. Samples on application to the Secretary, Northern Friends' Peace Board, Spring Bank, Rawdon, near Leeds.

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COTSWOLDS. In the "Valley of Peace." Food Reform (vegetarian) Guest House. Old world charm: log fires: house car: 2½ guineas (except August). Manager an ex-"C.O." "Fortune's Well," Sheepscombe, near Stroud, Gloucester.

PEACE DEMONSTRATION

will be held on the
Rose Lawn, Broomfield Park
June 13, 3 p.m.

The Rev. B. C. HOPSON will speak, and the Mayor of Wood Green and the Deputy Mayors of Southgate and Wood Green will be present, supported by members of the Borough Councils. Wood Green and Southgate Women's Arbitration Committee and Civic League of Nations Union.

DIARY OF
THE WEEK

June

5 (Sat.) 2.30 and 6 p.m. Central Hall, Corporation Street, BIRMINGHAM; Wilfred Wellock, Lord Ponsonby, Dr. H. R. L. Sheppard, and others at pacifist convention; Parliamentary Pacifist Group.

6.30 p.m. Kingham Hall, St. John's Road, WATFORD; Dr. E. Leighton Yates and Mr. H. E. Weaver on "Civil Defence Measures"; Watford and District Peace Council.

5-7 (Sat.—Mon) Hillside Guest House, Farncombe, GODALMING; Nigel Spottiswoode, Allen Skinner, Edith Hunter at peace conference; Notting Hill Gate group, P.P.U.

5-12 (Sat.—Sat.) STOCKPORT; peace week arranged by local peace council.

5-13 (Sat.—Sun.) WATERLOO (Liverpool); peace week arranged by local peace council.

6 (Sun.) 7.30 p.m. Band Stand, Handsworth Park, HANDSWORTH, Birmingham; Mass meeting; No More War Movement.

8.15 p.m. Regal Cinema, CHERTERFIELD; Dr. H. R. L. Sheppard and Canon Stuart Morris; P.P.U.

7 (Mon.) 8 p.m. East Hill Methodist Church, DARTFORD; Rev. W. R. Chapman at inaugural meeting of Dartford group; P.P.U.

9 (Wed.) 8.15 p.m. Town Hall Assembly Room, OXFORD; Dr. H. R. L. Sheppard; P.P.U.

10 (Thurs.) 1.10 p.m. 13 Paternoster Row, LONDON, E.C.4; Dr. Donald Soper on "Pacifist Realism"; City P.P.U. group.

7.30 p.m. "Quenby," 67 Stoneygate Road, LEICESTER; Rev. Thomas Edmunds at garden meeting; P.P.U.

12 (Sat.) 3.30 p.m. King Alfred School, North End Road, GOLDERS GREEN; J. Cuthbert Wigham at garden party; F.O.R.

13 (Sun.) 3 p.m. Rose Lawn, Broomfield Park, SOUTHGATE; Rev. B. C. Hopson at united peace demonstration; Wood Green and Southgate Women's Arbitration Committee & League of Nations Union.

DAVID SPRECKLEY
IN
AEROPLANE CRASH

AS many readers no doubt heard in the BBC news bulletin on Saturday evening, David Spreckley, Assistant Group Organizer of the Peace Pledge Union, has been injured in an aeroplane crash.

Although his injuries are concussion, extensive cuts on his chin, mouth, and lips, we are glad to say he is making very good progress.

John Barclay writes:

Mr. Spreckley was flying on Saturday afternoon from Brooklands aerodrome where he is learning to fly and when he was over Laleham his aeroplane lost height and crashed on Laleham Post Office.

Mr. Spreckley does not remember what happened, but after making a hole in the roof the plane fell into a tree, which fortunately broke his fall, and then on to a rubbish heap which prevented it from turning upside down. This undoubtedly saved his life.

The plane was completely wrecked and Mr. Spreckley was rendered unconscious. Luckily fire did not break out.

A local doctor was on the spot in a few minutes and rendered first aid and Mr. Spreckley was taken to Staines Hospital suffering from severe facial injuries, and bruises and cuts on other parts of his body.

Ask your Newsagent for
PEACE NEWS
Weekly

7.30 p.m. Bull Ring, BIRMINGHAM; Open-air meeting on "The Constructive Christian Pacifist Attitude to War"; No More War Movement.

7.45 p.m. Whitefields Mount, BLACKHEATH; Open-air meeting; P.P.U.

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Published by "Peace News" Ltd., 96 Regent Street, London, W.1, (editorial and publishing offices, 59 Waterfall Road, New Southgate, N.11) and printed for them by Baines & Scarsbrook, Ltd. (T.U.), 75 Fairfax Road, London, N.W.6